

Amusements.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:30—The Black Crook.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
COLUMBIA THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—8:15—The Black Crook.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Black Crook.
HAYES THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:15—The Black Crook.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Black Crook.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—8:15—The Black Crook.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
SPRING THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—The Black Crook.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.
THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.
THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Sir Charles Russell began the presentation of the British case to the Behring Sea Tribunal. Queen Victoria opened the British Imperial Institute in London. It is said that it was her last public appearance. The Greek Ministry of Mr. Trikoupi resigned. Emperor William's speech on the rejection of the Army bill by the Reichstag, and the discussion in Germany, preparations for the elections on June 15 have begun. Admiral Gueydon, who commanded the Spanish squadron at the naval review in New-York Harbor, died in Havana.

Domestic.—The National League of Republics, Clubs and the National Republican Committee both held meetings in Louisville. James H. Blount was appointed Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Islands. Frank H. Jones, of Illinois, was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. Lookout won the Kentucky Derby. Joseph Francis, inventor of the lifeboat, is dead. Stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad voted to issue new mortgage bonds for \$50,000,000 at 4 percent. Arguments were made in the Supreme Court in the cases of the three Chinamen arrested to test the constitutionality of the Geary Exclusion law.

City and Suburban.—The fact that Grover Cleveland had restored E. S. Stokes to citizenship in December, 1884, came to light. The body of Roehl, who escaped from the Sing Sing prison, was found in the Hudson; he had been murdered by his companion, Pallister. Brooklyn defeated New-York at baseball. The British warships went to sea; the officers of the Neve de Julio were entertained at dinner in this city, and a reception for the officers of the Van Speijk was given in Brooklyn. The funeral of Mrs. Depew was held. Stocks declined from the opening, and with a few exceptions, closed at the lowest points; the liquidation extended to railway shares; money on call was easy at 4 to 6 percent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 63 1-2.

The Sheehaning of the Buffalo Police Department has begun in good earnest, as the result of the passage of the Lieutenant-Governor's sneak bills. The Superintendent was removed yesterday, and in his place was put one of Sheehan's henchmen who knows nothing at all of police work. Other removals on an extensive scale are looked for at once. The complete demoralization of the police force will inevitably follow. The policy which Sheehan's men are pursuing ought to add much strength to the movement for the destruction of the Sheehan machine.

Surprise will be mingled with pleasure at the announcement that the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday yielded two points to the Rapid Transit Commissioners. That is to say, its representatives consented to the building of two extra tracks in Ninth-ave, below Fifty-ninth-st., and to the running of continuous trains past the Battery. The Commissioners ought to feel much elated by their success, and should press their advantage for all it is worth. The real test will come on the question of compensation, which is to be taken up tomorrow. On that point, doubtless, the company will make its hardest fight.

The arguments for and against the constitutionality of the Geary law were ably presented to the Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. Choate and an associate in behalf of the Chinese, and by Solicitor-General Aldrich for the Government. Mr. Choate pointed out various defects in the statute, and contended that the whole-

sale deportation of the Chinese would be in contravention of the Constitution and of our existing relations with China. The point chiefly emphasized by Mr. Aldrich was the right of the Government, under its "police power," to restrict immigration and to enact any law it saw fit for the registration and identification of foreigners. The decision of the court is expected next Monday.

A part of the mystery connected with the recent escapes from Sing Sing has been solved, but it only leaves a deeper mystery still to be unraveled. The body of Roehl, one of the two fugitive murderers, was found in the river yesterday. He had not come to his death by drowning, however, but had been murdered, in all probability by his companion. It is supposed that Pallister took this course either to aid his own escape or to secure the money he believed to be in Roehl's possession. No clue to Pallister's movements has been obtained, but the chances are that, for a time at least, he has put himself beyond the reach of the prison authorities and the police. His desperate character is fully revealed by yesterday's discovery.

Two bills of importance affecting Brooklyn were signed by the Governor yesterday—one good, the other bad. The first is the measure providing an appeal in behalf of the city from the decision of Judge Pratt in the Water Company matter—a measure plainly in the interest of fairness and justice. This law insures the review of Judge Pratt's ruling by the higher courts. The other—though there are two bills, they practically constitute one measure—legalizes the city and county expenditures for the Columbus Day celebration. It is expressly provided that this litigation shall not affect the cases of the indicted officials, but there are few persons in Brooklyn who do not believe that it will be employed to the utmost extent in their behalf when they are brought to trial.

A CONVICT WITH A CHARACTER.
It was brought out yesterday in the hearing of a demurrer to the indictment of William E. D. Stokes and William K. Martin for the murder of James Fisk, that shortly after the Presidential election of 1884 Mr. Cleveland, then Governor of New-York, issued to Stokes a pardon having the effect of restoring to him the rights of citizenship. The attorneys for the defendants state that they have been unable to find any record of this pardon, and certainly no hint of it has ever before come to the public. It appears to have been given in secret, and secretly held until the allegation of these defendants that it was impossible to libel a convicted murderer who was civilly dead required its production. Stokes was put on trial three times for the murder of Fisk. The first jury disagreed; the second convicted him of murder in the first degree and he was sentenced to be hanged. Influences of one kind and another prevailed to secure him a third chance, and evidence was produced, the character of which it is not now needful to consider, which saved him from the gallows. He was sentenced to State Prison for manslaughter and served his term. He then returned to New-York to enter upon a new career as a Tammany politician, with the superior qualification and higher rights proceeding from his distinguished position as a convicted murderer. It now appears that seven years after his release from prison, and following an election in which Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for President, and a humble suitor for Tammany support, this man recovered at the hands of Mr. Cleveland the rights his crime had forfeited. It is extremely difficult to understand this transaction in a way that leaves Mr. Cleveland free from the suspicion of dishonorable motive. On no ground can his act be justified or excused, and it is hard to explain it except on the theory that it was the result of a bargain.

To see this convict using the machinery of the courts to defeat his so-called character, or rather to injure his personal enemies—for that is the real meaning and purpose of this libel suit—excites the just indignation of every self-respecting citizen. The law of criminal libel was not made to serve the malice of any man, and least of all of murderers and convicts. District-Attorney Nicolai is using his office to accomplish the revenge of a Tammany politician, and of a particularly bad one at that. The quarrel of the Stokes cousins is a notorious fact, and the enmity it has engendered between them has been paraded before the public in all sorts of ways for a series of years. To bring the power of the State to avail in the effort of either to inflict personal injury upon the other is a performance in which an intelligent District-Attorney like Mr. Nicolai should not be engaged.

With his "character" vindicated in a Tammany court by the aid of a Tammany District-Attorney, and with his rights as a citizen restored by a Governor to whom he had been politically servicable, Stokes is easily on a footing before the public with Scannell—who was his fellow-prisoner in the Tombs, also charged with murder—and the next step in his career will naturally be the seizure of a comfortable public office with a rich salary. This was of course the object to be secured by the recovery of his right to the franchise, and with other murderers and convicts and indicted persons conducting the city government and absorbing the taxes, some persons may think it cruel to discriminate longer against Stokes. Now is his golden opportunity. His associates in prison and in politics have possession of the city, and discover no other idea than that it is theirs to plunder at will. An opportunity ampler than this for a murderer with a character and a convict with the rights of citizenship could not be found elsewhere in Christendom.

POLITICS ON PARADE.
The Emperor William's parade-ground speech reads like a copy of one of his grandfather's proclamations against parliamentary government in the early years of Bismarck's Ministry. He has ordered a general election in the hope that the new Reichstag will pass the Army bill. "I am determined," he tells the officers of the Guards, "in case this hope is disappointed, to stake all in my power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for I am too thoroughly convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe to allow it to be finally defeated." The reorganization of the army was the first work undertaken by his grandfather, and the resistance of the Liberal majority in Parliament was disregarded. Bismarck joined issue with the Opposition in a struggle between the House of Hohenzollern and the House of Deputies for the dominion of Prussia. The Crown managed the exchequer in its own way without the sanction of constitutional law. The Chamber was twice dissolved in four years, and the business of State, even in a great war, was carried on without its help. While the legislators were remonstrating against violations of the Constitution, the Emperor and Bismarck made use of the power of the Government, reorganized the army and dispensed with Parliamentary grants. The young Emperor's address to the Guards seems to foreshadow a similar defence of what the Iron Chancellor used to

describe as "the brazen rock of royal sovereignty."

A good deal, as Lord Beaconsfield would have said, has happened during the last thirty years in Germany. There was a nation to be created and united when Bismarck's work was begun in opposition to the votes and protests of a majority of the legislators. Great wars were to be undertaken, the most powerful army in Europe was to be organized and the leadership of Germany was to be shifted from Vienna to Berlin. Bismarck's ulterior aims when disclosed reconciled his Parliamentary foes to his methods. When universal suffrage was adopted in the new Empire as the most sacred tradition of Frankfort Liberalism, his critics were silenced and all his offences against constitutionalism were condoned. When monarchial prerogative is now invoked for a new conflict with parliamentary institutions there are no great policies to be carried out. The work of Frederick the Great has long been finished; Jena has been avenged, and Germany with its armies and alliances commands Europe. There are no points of agreement in the attitude of the Emperor and of the Opposition toward the new scheme of army reorganization. The differences are irreconcilable, and the Emperor's parade-ground speech when literally interpreted is an offensive challenge to universal suffrage.

But the Imperial journals are already explaining that the sovereign's words are not to be followed rigidly. The official commentators declare that he desires to adhere scrupulously to constitutional forms, but that he finds it impracticable to govern Germany with a Reichstag split into a dozen political factions. The Parliamentary reform campaign upon which he is represented as entering is the formation of a coherent Government majority; but that will be impossible without a coalition Ministry in sympathy with that majority. We do not believe that the Emperor has any ulterior purpose of this kind. The address to the Guards is simply a bit of loud talk designed to intimidate timorous electors with premonitions of conflict between the people and the Crown with its standing army. Parliaments with twelve groups are more easily managed than a Reichstag with two organized parties would be. Bismarck recognized this fact, and handed down to his successor such political maxims as these: "A great State cannot be governed according to party views;" "Constitutional life is a constant compromise;" and "Any stick is good enough for beating a dog." No radical change has been wrought in the political philosophy of the official class. Bismarck's contempt for parliamentary institutions is the tradition of the German court. The Army bill will be forced through the next Reichstag if possible by compromise, intrigue and menace; but revolutionary processes are not to be apprehended.

THE NEW PRISON LAW.
For several years the prison policy of this State has given general satisfaction. It has, indeed, been free from criticism, and the administration of it has not been uniformly good, but then it doubtless is impossible for the wit of man to devise a prison policy which will exactly suit everybody. Under the present policy the competition between free and prison labor is reduced to its minimum, while at the same time the convicts are kept employed. The interim between the abolition of the convict contract labor system and the adoption of this policy was largely given up to the trial of experiments which illustrated the real world knowledge of crime reformers and reckless agitators masquerading as champions of the workman. The most inane and calumnious of these experiments practically suspended industrial operations in the prisons, and by so doing not only added largely to the burdens of the taxpayers, but demoralized the prisoners.

Now once more the State is going to experiment with its prison population. One of the laws passed during the late session empowers the prison authorities to employ the inmates of Clinton Prison in road making and repairing on the highways within twenty miles of that institution which are under the State's control. It is stated that the Superintendent of Prisons, State Engineer Schenck and Warden Thayer are preparing to begin active work under this measure. It was objected while the legislation was pending at Albany that it was a step backward—that it meant the degradation of the prisoners, and a disarrangement and partial destruction of the productive power of the prisons. The prisoners would be degraded, it was argued, if they were compelled to face "the public gaze," as they would have to if they were put to work on the public highways. But this contention failed to impress the Legislature, and certainly the number of persons who are to be found from day to day on the roads near Clinton Prison is not so great as to warrant a belief that the convict road-makers will be painfully embarrassed. As for the other objection to the bill, regard for prison industries, it is sufficient to say that if there had been anything in it the Superintendent of Prisons would almost certainly have urged it. But he did not urge it; on the contrary, he favored the bill.

In case the experiment proves successful at Clinton it will probably be tried on a larger scale; and, if it continues to give satisfaction, become a part of the prison policy of the State. According to the last report of the Superintendent of Prisons, our penal institutions came near supporting themselves during the last year. The deficiency was only \$410,000. If the enforcement of this new law operates materially to increase this deficiency we may be sure that the taxpayers will demand its repeal. It is entitled, however, to a fair trial under favorable conditions. And even though it should prove a partial failure from the financial point of view, it will not be an untried evil in case it proves the entering wedge of practical reform.

AN IGNORANT HATER.
There may be found at Washington, particularly when the Democratic party is running things, sundry persons who suppose themselves educated and patriotic, from whom there come almost incessantly railings at Wall Street. These people know that Wall Street is merely the monetary centre of the continent, the place where a great part of the exchanges are made, and where much of the unemployed money goes to seek employment. Out of that unemployed surplus, of course, the money first comes which is required for settlement of debts abroad. Into it goes, of necessity, the money that the West and South realize for products sold, and want invested in something that pays. The vulgar prejudice against Wall Street is therefore nothing but a detestation of the persons or institutions through which the savings of the Nation are largely invested in profitable industries.

The Democratic party will never be fit to govern the country until it can comprehend the fact that the men who have saved money are not therefore public enemies. That is the very root of all its financial folly and dishonesty; it refuses to see behind the lender or buyer in Wall Street the millions of working people and traders and farmers whose savings come together there as the rivulets from ten thousand hills are gathered in the majestic sweep of the Mississippi River at New-Orleans. The in-

crease in wealth every year is supposed to be \$1,000,000,000 or more. Part is in new buildings erected, part in new factories and works and mines and railways, part in increased value of land and houses. But several hundred millions the people save in the form of money, and want to use it somewhere with their own hands. At the same time there are thousands of new enterprises in all parts of the country which require capital in order to develop new resources, to employ an army of workers, and to add to the Nation's wealth. The new enterprises which want money, and the money of the millions who have saved something, come together at one place of exchange, and that is called Wall Street. Hated of Wall Street is hated of saving, and also hated of the new enterprises and the progress which savings support.

Democracy always hated the "money power" because men who have saved anything never believe in the multitude of swindling schemes which demagogues favor. The low political trickster always appeals to the passions of those who eat up their earnings, or drink up their earnings, or waste their earnings in various ways of un wisdom, and then hate the people who have denied themselves and saved something. It appears to Democratic demagogues that those who earn and save may profitably be represented as sharps and Shylocks, while the others who earn and spend can be persuaded that, if somebody did not wrong them, they could eat their cake and have it too. When Democracy gets sufficiently civilized to be fit to govern, if it ever does, it will perceive that the money in Wall Street belongs to a million depositors in savings banks, and another million who put their savings into life insurance, and other millions who have shares in building and loan associations, in banks, railroads, manufacturing and other industrial companies and in loans on hand. Money from all these and a thousand other sources comes to the financial centre, and the individual who hates the channels through which the millions find useful employment for their savings only proves that he does not comprehend civilization or the age in which he lives.

THE EPILEPTIC COLONY VETO.
Governor Flower has pursued a course in regard to the legislation of the year which has commended him to the bosses, but not to the masses. Bills striking down the sacred rights of communities he has not hesitated to approve regardless of the emphatic protests of those most interested. But the great philanthropic bill of last session, the bill which laid both the Senate and Assembly without a dissenting vote, the bill which commended itself to the two great charity organizations of the State, to the Superintendent of the Poor and to the leading medical societies—that bill he killed. The anti-humane rule bosses had in him a trustworthy ally. But reputable public sentiment had little weight with him. The wise, humane and surely needed bill providing for the establishment of an epileptic colony he refused to allow to become a law.

Oscar Craig, the intelligent and public-spirited president of the State Board of Charities, in an interview with "The Rochester Post-Express," discusses the veto of the epileptic bill in very plain terms. He characterizes the Governor's action as a great calamity. "There is in social economies," says Mr. Craig, "sometimes a policy which is penny wise and pound foolish. The five hundred epileptics in the poorhouses and the many more in very poor families call for state provision in a colony where they may become self-supporting by their own labor for their own good and medical direction. Even outside of poorhouses they are encumbrances on the productive labor of the people and tend to pauperize all the members of their families. We are inclined to think that the majority of level-headed people will agree with President Craig, that even from a purely economic point of view the veto is indefensible. At present the epileptics are so many burdens on the community. If the bill in question had become a law they would have become workers. The Governor wrote in his veto message that the beneficent measure had been introduced at an 'inopportune' time. But it is submitted that it is never 'inopportune' for a great, progressive State to make proper provision for such unfortunate as epileptics. The taxpayers demand that government shall be economically administered, but the Governor pays them only a poor compliment if he supposes that they cannot distinguish between true and sham frugality, or that they are unwilling to see the State respond promptly and generously to the claims of an enlightened philanthropy."

The next time the Governor is bent upon making a reputation as an economist he would do well to fall foul of a different sort of bill, and not repeat his penny wise pound foolish policy. The president of the State Board of Charities is right—the veto was a public calamity.

Some of our well-paid Police Justices are disturbed because they think the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has interfered with the exercise of their functions, and they have complained to Controller Myers. Evidently they thought that so soon as their complaint was brought to his attention the Controller would take measures to suppress the society out of hand. Mr. Myers assured them, however, that Mr. Gerry's society was doing much good work, and did not exceed its duty when it compelled lazy parents to support their own children instead of having them placed in public institutions. If the Justices in question had a correct conception of their duty, they would be glad to co-operate heartily with such an excellent organization as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Governor Flower has vetoed one bill on the ground that it made its appearance at Albany at an "inopportune time." If this principle were controlling with the Governor, he would have put both his feet down hard on Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan's two sneak bills, for a more inopportune time for the presentation of such measures than the boss of Buffalo chose could not be conceived. But Mr. Flower in the Executive Mansion is nothing if not inconsistent.

Within a year or two the positive statement has been made in behalf of air brakes that accidents with them were impossible for the reason that if they should get out of order the apparatus was so arranged that the brakes must be set and the train thus brought to a stop. The recent mishap in Indiana shows that this statement is not to be accepted, and a possibility that the brakes may fail to do their duty at a critical time must be confronted by travellers, unless an improvement in the machinery is possible that will guarantee its sure working every time.

The amenities of journalism have broken out in the peace-loving city of Pompeiopolis. One of the exponents of harmony mildly remarks that one of his professional brethren is given to the social-surgical exercises of "cutting the arteries" of the arm that befriends "him." A person who, in a spirit of thoughtless playfulness, would cut the arteries of that sort of arm—however, this is a purely local picnic.

"Keep the home ball rolling," is the excellent advice which "The Buffalo Courier" gives to the citizens of that town. If the ball rolls vigorously this month but rolls not at all or only feebly in November Mr. Sheehan will laugh merrily.

The Ministerial crisis in Greece is ominous of serious embarrassment. Mr. Trikoupi and his colleagues have resigned because the finances have the kingdom at their mercy, and their utmost efforts to improve them have failed. Now Mr. Trikoupi, who was both Premier and Minister of Finance, is by far the ablest manager of the Treasury that has been found in Greece in many years. Finance is his specialty. He was called to office on March 1, last year, for the very purpose of rescuing the nation from bankruptcy, the King having summarily dismissed Mr. Delavani for financial incompetency. This act of the King was magnificently ratified six weeks later, when Mr. Trikoupi carried the general elections by an overwhelming majority. Since that time the Premier has devoted his attention most zealously to the improvement of the nation's finances, and the fact that he now abandons the task in despair indicates that the state of affairs must be desperate. The King will probably have much difficulty in getting any one else to undertake the work which is fit to undertake it.

A case was before the Court of General Sessions a day or two ago in which the defendant, a boy of eighteen, although protesting his innocence, pleaded guilty to a petty crime, because he was unable to secure a trial. He had been in the Tombs for seven months, and had been tried once, the trial resulting in a disagreement of the jury. District-Attorney Nicolai protests that he knows of no reason why a second trial was denied. There is need here of an explanation.

PERSONAL.
Sahed Ghazali, the proprietor of "Halembank," the largest publishing house in Japan, is in this city. He is making a trip around the world, and on his way east from San Francisco visited the Fair and then came to New-York. He will return to Chicago in a few weeks, and on his exhibition and then will go to Europe. At his establishment in Tokyo he publishes many books on Japanese literature, law, history and politics, as well as numerous periodicals. Among the latter are "The Japanese Commercial Magazine," "The Tokyo Trade Review," "The Japanese Agricultural Magazine," "The Japanese Educational Magazine," "The Japanese Law," "The Japanese Language," "The Japanese Literature," "The Japanese Science," "The Japanese Art," "The Japanese Music," "The Japanese Religion," "The Japanese Philosophy," "The Japanese History," "The Japanese Geography," "The Japanese Botany," "The Japanese Zoology," "The Japanese Medicine," "The Japanese Agriculture," "The Japanese Industry," "The Japanese Commerce," "The Japanese Finance," "The Japanese Education," "The Japanese Religion," "The Japanese Philosophy," "The Japanese History," "The Japanese Geography," "The Japanese Botany," "The Japanese Zoology," "The Japanese Medicine," "The Japanese Agriculture," "The Japanese Industry," "The Japanese Commerce," "The Japanese Finance," "The Japanese Education," "The Japanese Religion," "The Japanese Philosophy," "The Japanese History," "The Japanese 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